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Dr. George F. Pentecost, whose labors in India the past year have been so signally blessed, is spending some time in London endeavoring to awaken further interest in the evangelization of India. He will shortly return to India again. No man has succeeded better than Dr. Pentecost in gaining the attention of educated Hindoos to the truths of Christianity. Nearer and nearer the world draws together under the attractive power of the cross.

Dr. Parkhurst's arraignment of the New York police was vigorous and unsparing. It came none too soon. It has resulted in the complete re-organization of the police force of the city. The debased condition of many parts of nearly all our great cities is due not only to the corruption and inefficiency found among the officers, but also to the disposition of good men to go their own way and let meanness run its course.

Bishop Brooks is perhaps as notable an instance as can be found of a man whose great prominence was not anticipated by those who knew him in youth. It is said that "few of his classmates dreamed that he would reach the eminence which he has gained. He never seemed to be anything but a tall, modest, good-natured young man, who was always faithful and manly and serious, ready to do his part, but never putting himself forward."—*The Morning Star*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, W. C., April 12, 1892.

DEAR SIR:

We are directed by the Committee of this Association to forward you a copy of Resolutions relating to the maintenance of the provisions of the Treaty of 1817 between Great Britain and the United States of America.

As will be seen, our Committee attaches great importance to those provisions by which it was intended that neither power should maintain ships of war on those Lakes.

Our Committee trusts their American friends will entirely concur in the view expressed in the enclosed papers; and will feel very grateful to you for the opinions of yourself and colleagues on the subject; as also for any information bearing on the present position of the question.

There appears to be an impression on the part of the members of Lord Salisbury's Government that it is not politic at the present time, that any public discussion of the matter should take place.

It will be seen, however, that such is not the view of our Committee: they think that the danger of departing from the wise and pacific provisions of the Treaty should be made fully known to the public on both sides of the Atlantic, in order that the force of public opinion may be brought to bear upon both Governments, that the

two peoples may be secured against any mischievous rivalry in creating and maintaining armed ships on these waters. We are

Yours very truly,

HODGSON PRATT, *Chairman*.

J. FRED'K GREEN, *Secretary*.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Esq.,
President American Peace Society.

Boston, April 28, 1892.

HODGSON PRATT, Esq., *Chairman*,

J. FREDERICK GREEN, Esq., *Secretary*,
Internat'l Arbitration and Peace Association, London:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of April 12th is before me, and has been read with interest, and also the votes passed by your Society.

You cannot feel more strongly in England than we do in America, the importance of maintaining intact the provisions of the Treaty of 1817. I have recently received a reply from William F. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, in which he writes me, "We here consider that the arrangement of 1817 as to naval armament on the Lakes is in full force and effect. The notice of a desire to terminate the agreement which was given by this government in 1865 was afterwards withdrawn and the two governments agreed to consider the arrangement as effective as if no such notice had been given." Paragraphs are beginning to appear in the newspaper press, showing an agitation to secure the abrogation of the Treaty, though I am not aware that any formal action has yet been taken in this direction. This will be one of the matters to which the attention of Dr. Trueblood, our new organizing Secretary, will at once be called on his arrival in Boston to undertake the direction of affairs of our American Peace Society.

I shall with much pleasure lay before our Executive Committee at their next meeting your communication and resolution, and feel sure that they will concur with the expressions contained in your letter that a public discussion of the question should take place, and that the danger of departing from the wise and pacific provisions of the Treaty should be made known to the public on both sides of the Atlantic, so that the affairs of public opinion may be brought to bear on both governments.

We are all rejoicing here over the amicable disposition of the controversy relating to the rights of the United States in the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

Yours with sincere respect,

ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

Boston, March 25, 1892.

HON. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Ass't Sec. of State, Washington:

DEAR SIR—I shall be very much obliged if you can give me any information as to the supposed abrogation of the Treaty of 1817, by which the neutrality of the Great Lakes is guaranteed, by force of any act of Congress, or whether that Treaty is still in full force.

Thanking you for past courtesies, I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
President of the American Peace Society.

HON. WILLIAM F. WHARTON'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 8, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. PAINE:

Your letter of March 25th was received some time ago and should have been answered before this. We here consider that the arrangement of 1817 as to naval armament on the Lakes is in full force and effect. The notice of a desire to terminate the agreement which was given by this government in 1865 was afterwards withdrawn and the two governments agreed to consider the arrangement as effective as if no such notice had been given.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON.

The following letter was received too late for the Memorial number of the *ADVOCATE* in memory of Mr. Howard. The sympathy of his Italian friends will be much appreciated by all the friends of the late Secretary in this country.

MILAN, Feb. 19, 1892.

To the Honorable President of the American Peace Society in Boston:

Our Committee, deeply mourning for the death of your worthy Secretary, Mr. Rowland B. Howard, tender you their most sincere sentiments of condolence. By this death we are, alas! in the course of a few months, bereft of another of the most ardent and illustrious Apostles of Peace. To him who had devoted such strenuous and constant exertions to the cause of Peace; who from remote America had come to our capital to extend the hand of brotherhood to his European friends, and there so unexpectedly ended his precious life, our reverent and grateful remembrance shall ever recur; and the tomb of your fellow-citizen shall remain with us a solemn pledge of the inmost solidarity, which links together all the friends of Peace throughout the world, and which in a happy future shall embrace all the civilized nations of the earth.

For the Committee,
E. TEODORO MONETA.
LUIGI MAZZOCCHI.

LONDON, May 4, 1892.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, ESQ.:

MY DEAR SIR—The enclosed resolution adopted by our Committee, relative to the death of our dear friend, Rev. R. B. Howard, should have been sent you before now, but has been waiting my own freedom from pressing engagements in order to do so.

With the spirit and sympathy of the resolution I need not say I heartily concur.

It has been a great grief to me that our dear friend was taken away, especially under the circumstances.

In my judgment a nobler, truer follower of Jesus Christ, and a more earnest and effectual advocate of Peace has not been associated with the movement.

My own friendship and intimacy with him will ever form one of the most memorable features of my life, and

I do join you most sympathetically both in your sorrow for his departure and your grateful memory of his worth and work.

I should be glad if you will communicate our resolution to your colleagues.

I am yours very truly,

W. EVANS DARBY.

RESOLUTION

Of the Committee of the Peace Society, London, 19th February 1892.

"That the Committee of the Peace Society have heard with sorrow of the decease of the Rev. R. B. Howard, Secretary of the American Peace Society, and desire to express their sympathy with his relatives and colleagues under this bereavement.

"Mr. Howard's sterling character and devotion to duty have secured for him the respect and esteem of his acquaintances on both sides of the Atlantic."

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE ASSOCIATION.

ALLUDED TO IN LETTER ON PREVIOUS PAGE.

THREATENED ABROGATION OF THE TREATY OF 1817 RELATING TO THE SHIPS OF WAR ON THE AMERICAN LAKES.—*Resolved*: "That an Address be presented to H. M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of expressing on behalf of the Association, the grave importance of maintaining in its integrity the Treaty of 1817, under which Great Britain and the United States of America entered into an agreement that neither Power should place ships of war on the American Lakes."

Resolved: "That this expression of opinion has been rendered necessary by the fact that in February, 1865, a resolution was adopted by the United States Congress that a notice to terminate the Treaty, given by Mr. Secretary Seward in November, 1864, should be adopted and ratified.

"This Committee learns that although that notice was subsequently withdrawn, the Solicitor to the Treasury of the United States has recently expressed an opinion that the Act of Congress in question cannot be nullified by the State Department; and that consequently, the Treaty of 1817 is no longer in force.

"This Committee, however, ventures to believe that it is essential to maintain the absolute neutrality of the great inland waters which separate Canada and the United States; and in such a manner as to diminish all facilities for any conflict which might unhappily arise.

"It is further to be observed that if the provisions of the Treaty of 1817 are not maintained, a rivalry in armaments would probably arise—a proceeding which would imply the possibility of hostilities at some future time, and tend to diminish a sense of public security, and that spirit of close friendship which should exist between Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

"It seems hardly necessary to point out, further, that expenditure incurred for the purpose of maintaining ships of war would constitute a very serious charge on the finances of the Dominion."